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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

MPC ISSUES PUBLIC GRAIN COLLECTION SCHEDULE;  
NORTH CHINA PREPARES FOR WHEAT HARVEST

GIVES SUMMER GRAIN COLLECTION QUOTAS -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 11 Jun 50

On 1 June 1950, the Central and South China Military and Political Council issued directions on the summer collection of public grain for 1950. At the 15th administrative session, on 3 June, the council approved measures to assure completion of the summer quota of public grain in the newly liberated Central and South China Regional District, in accordance with decisions on summer grain collections promulgated by the Administration Council in consideration of actual conditions obtaining in the district.

These decisions are designed to apply to the particular situation now existing in the newly liberated Central and South China Regional District. It will be difficult to appraise the whole year's grain production within this brief period, because most of the district has been liberated such a short time, the masses are not properly organized, and the period for the summer collection is so brief. The proper levy for autumn will have to be reckoned as the amount remaining after the summer grain collection has been subtracted from the total grain tax due for 1950, as set in the new central agriculture tax law, following an accurate evaluation of the whole year's production at the time of the autumn collection. This method takes into consideration the difficulties of the present situation, on the one hand, and the people's burden, on the other. Further, it is the most just and proper method, insofar as it does not conflict with the new central agriculture tax law.

It has been decided that the household will be the basic unit of taxation. The total group production of a given household will be divided by the number of persons to give an average figure per person; tax will then be calculated on this figure according to the tax schedule. Thus, a household consisting of a relatively large number of persons will bear a smaller tax burden.

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In this tax schedule, 15 classes have been set up, as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Summer Harvest Average per Person (market catties)</u>	<u>Tax Due (%)</u>
1	71-100	4
2	101-150	6
3	151-200	8
4	201-250	10
5	251-300	12
6	301-350	14
7	351-400	16
8	401-500	18
9	501-600	21
10	601-700	24
11	701-900	27
12	901-1,200	30
13	1,201-1,500	35
14	1,501-2,000	40
15	2,001 and above	50

Except for specific areas where taxation begins with Class One, taxes generally will start with Class 2. In other words, save in certain areas, households where the summer harvest average per person is 100 market catties or less will be exempt from taxation.

At the same time, preferential treatment is afforded tenant farmers and those who do their own planting: for a period, tenant farmers are to calculate taxes on 90 percent of their harvest; those who work their own land themselves are to calculate on 100 percent; landlords are to calculate taxes on 120 percent of their actual harvest. To encourage agricultural investments, and to assist the small property owner, however, agricultural investors who own small or normal amounts of property need not calculate their taxes on the schedule applying to landlords.

PREDICTS BUMPER WHEAT CROP FOR NORTH CHINA -- Hong Kong Ta Kung Pao, 11 Jun 50

Peiping, 10 June (Hsin-hua) -- Farmers in North China are getting ready to harvest what promises to be a bumper crop from the 30 million mou of land under wheat in Hopeh Province alone. Farmers everywhere report high stalks, large, well-filled heads, and well-developed kernels in their fields. A 100-percent crop is expected in Hopeh, Shansi, and Pingyuan provinces, barring adverse developments before the harvest. Farmers are ready to follow mutual-help and work-exchange programs to overcome shortages of labor and animals.

The farmers have received much help from the consumers' cooperatives in the purchase of farm implements and supplies.

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- 2 -

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